

# Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Southern State in the Union. Will call on friends, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf. Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

We see a proposition is offered in Congress to amend the Constitution as to the mode of making a President, and we are gratified to see that the proposition is attracting some attention. We think, however, that the author of this proposition will hardly persevere in it. His plan makes matters a great deal worse than they are at present. Congress is the worst body to which the choice of a President should be confided. Congress has twice elected who should be President, and in both cases, particularly the last one, created a vast amount of dissatisfaction. We should not even give to Congress the supervision of the choice by lot, if it could be avoided. We do not know but the Judges of the Supreme Court had better be intrusted with the process. It is not worth while to lead members of Congress into temptation. They are, to be sure they are, all honorable men, but it is well to keep them by, not offering to them tempting opportunities.

We give space this morning to a communication comparing the results of free and slave labor. The intelligent reader will find in it a subject of reflection. The facts are misapprehended, and the philosophy built on misapprehension is, of course, unsound. An Abolitionist need not misapprehend his true reading it, for facts and figures will not improve him. Other people who desire to understand a subject much agitated and much misunderstood will find the article worth reading.

The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story does not justify. He blames McClellan for not getting to Washington in time to relieve Pope, and blames him for not relieving Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly impute the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own showing.

General Scott replies again to ex-President Buchanan, and closes the controversy. Buchanan closed it before. So it is twice closed, but this reply will, perhaps, bring some more last words from the ex-President.

The Rebel Clarkson in Western Virginia.—The Wheeling Intelligencer learns from the Deputy United States Marshal for Cabell county, that the rebel Colonel Clarkson, with a large force of cavalry, has been scouring Cabell county and the country between the Big Sandy and Kanawha rivers for several days, capturing prisoners and driving off cattle, horses and hogs. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week he was in Cabell county, and approached within twelve miles of Guyandotte, which he might do again with perfect impunity, and there are no troops near enough to molest him or make him afraid. He captured about forty Union men and took them away with him, besides a large number of horses, hogs and cattle. Clarkson came down through Tazewell and Logan counties and returned by the same route. Col. Zeigler is at Ceruleo with the Fifth Virginia, but he is kept pretty busy fighting the guerrilla Captain Wicker, commonly known as "Clawhammer," whose band infests Wayne county.

Steamers for the Rebels.—The Glasgow Morning Journal announces that the fleet of first-class steamers that have been purchased in Scotland for the purpose of running the blockade, are leaving gradually. "The swift river steamer Ruby, one hundred and twenty tons, and the splendid Belfast mail steamer Gracie, of three hundred and fifty tons, left Greenock on the 15th of November." They had both undergone a strengthening outfit for the passage across the Atlantic. The Ruby is commanded by Captain Gregory, and has twenty-two men. The Gracie is commanded by Captain Duguid, has fifty men, and takes out a valuable cargo in boxes, cases, and packages (containing "Gregory's pills," it is said) and over £13,000 worth of boots, £1,300 worth of medicine and £900 worth of surgical instruments. The Gracie also takes out thirty "passengers," as they are styled, but these are more useful than ornamental.

Forney and the other parasites crack the party whip loudly. They say that every officer of the Government who does not sustain all the acts of the Administration, embracing the peculiar principles of the Republican party, will be required to walk the plank.

Congress on Monday passed a bill that all judgments now pending, or hereafter brought for collection or recovery of duties or money due the United States from collectors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver.

"Humming Bird" robes are the newest and sweetest thing out. They are of salmon silk, ornamented with sprays of foliage, upon which are represented birds and butterflies. It takes a C spot to secure one.

The New York Express says the \$500,000,000 per annum army jobbers, contractors, gun men, gun contract men, etc., are in a high state of flutter over the rumors respecting or prospects of peace.

Our national troubles will soon be ended. The Chaplain of Congress has explained the whole subject to the Lord, and told him what to do. Of course, it will now be done.

A church in Philadelphia recently fell, by which accident one man was killed and another severely injured.

It is calculated that at least 700,000 dogs will be cut up in Chicago this season.

The Government authorities here are about erecting a large stable on the city square.—Henderson Reporter.

## The Abolition Policy—Tested by the Census.

GENTLEMEN: A fellow-citizen, deeply interested in the salvation of the Union, desires most respectfully to ask your attention to the briefest possible statement of the most important permanent political facts which have ever been submitted to public consideration, as a guide in determining our national policy.

In the present emergency, when it is contended by a powerful political party that slavery should be instantly destroyed as *malum in se*, and by others that it should be not only assailed, but permanently destroyed for military reasons at present, and for its supposed hostility to democratic liberty, as well as for its generally malign influence upon our progress in wealth, education, and morals, it is necessary that we should not overlook the facts which determine to what extent the above allegations are true, especially when those facts have been obtained at a cost of millions to the General Government, and have heretofore been too little used as a guide in legislation upon the subject of our national relations to slavery.

The following facts, established by the census of 1850, have been strangely overlooked or concealed from the public by those who would not know them.

Wherever, in the United States, the people have enjoyed the advantages of slave labor, they have been distinguished by their general industrial prosperity and superiority to similar communities, which have not enjoyed the use of slave labor.

2. Throughout all the slaveholding States those counties which have had the greatest amount of slave labor have attained a higher degree of prosperity than any other counties in the United States, either North or South.

3. Throughout the slave labor, or more properly mixed labor States, those counties which approximate nearest to the condition of the white labor States by having the smallest number of negro slave laborers, are in the most backward condition, as to general prosperity and social progress, and contribute least to the support of Government, education and religion.

It is also well known that emancipation or abolition of negro slavery has been tried on a large scale in the United States, and in the West Indies, under every variety of climate and local circumstances, and has invariably resulted in the degradation of the negro race, and the ruin of the communities in which it has been most extensively tried, with a few unimportant exceptions. In those exceptional cases (Barbados, &c.), the negro has been kept in a very nearly the same white condition as before abolition, his wages being but 20 or 25 cents a day, which is less than he receives in a state of slavery in the United States. To secure negro industry by reducing wages to this level, would be virtually enslaving the white laborers of the United States. The utter ruin of Haiti and Jamaica needs no demonstration here, as it is admitted, and vividly portrayed, even by the champions of abolition—the *Standard*, *Biglow*, *Sewall*, *Trotter*, and others.

As an inference from the above unquestionable propositions, and as a matter of common observation by travelers and business men, it may be stated that all of our institutions which have ever been devised for improving the condition of society, and especially of the laboring population—for checking the progress of pauperism, crime, and disease, and for promoting the spirit of constitutional liberty, and promoting the growth and diffusion of sincere religion, and of the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among men, negro slave labor has been the most efficient.

In examining the census of 1850, we discover that the entire real and personal estate of the inhabitants of each State, when divided equally among the free inhabitants (including the free colored), gives the following amount in value per capita:

In this table we observe that the six poorest States were those which have never had any slave labor, but have had the full benefit of the alleged superiority of the exclusive elevated system. The seven wealthiest States are all but one indebted to the assistance of slave labor for their prosperity, and that one laid the foundation of its wealth by the African slave trade. The remaining thirteen, the mixed labor States, greatly surpass in wealth the purely free labor States. In the grand summary of the Union, we find that the mixed labor States, instead of falling behind, have accumulated fifty per cent. more wealth in proportion to their population than the free labor States; thus:

It is certainly remarkable that States which are represented by many of our politicians and editors to be *lighted, purged, barbarized*, and cursed by the presence of negro slavery, should surpass by fifty per cent. the other States which pronounce the most perfect examples of industrial and moral progress and general civilization that the world has ever seen.

This fact has been concealed from the people by bold assertions, fanciful pictures and strategic combinations of garbled statistics. It has been asserted, too, in the desperation of party zeal, that it is unfair to count as wealth in such a calculation the wealth of slave labor. Steam engines, machinery, horses, oxen, mules, &c., are accounted wealth, because they are capable of producing wealth by being put in use. Slave labor is more potent than these for the production of wealth, and is as justly counted as wealth according to its marketable value. But to remove all such quibbles, let us strike out from our calculations the vast item of personal property in which the mixed labor States so largely exceed the others, and thereby exclude negro property from our estimate.

We may then compute the property consisting of real estate and improvements (excluding) and manufacturing capital. To facilitate the computation, however, we shall select, instead of all the counties of every State, only those four counties in each State which present the largest aggregate of wealth. Such a comparison discloses the following facts, set forth in the following table:

The cities of Louisville, St. Louis, and Baltimore, exhibit to so great extent the accumulation of a community, that they are excluded from the comparison. It is also excluded from the comparison those counties which are more nearly representative of the slave labor system.

## THE ABOLITION POLICY—TESTED BY THE CENSUS.

States.	Four Wealthiest Counties.	Four Poorest Counties.
Alabama	1,250,000	1,250,000
Arkansas	1,250,000	1,250,000
California	1,250,000	1,250,000
Florida	1,250,000	1,250,000
Georgia	1,250,000	1,250,000
Illinois	1,250,000	1,250,000
Indiana	1,250,000	1,250,000
Iowa	1,250,000	1,250,000
Kentucky	1,250,000	1,250,000
Louisiana	1,250,000	1,250,000
Massachusetts	1,250,000	1,250,000
Michigan	1,250,000	1,250,000
Minnesota	1,250,000	1,250,000
Mississippi	1,250,000	1,250,000
Missouri	1,250,000	1,250,000
Montana	1,250,000	1,250,000
Nebraska	1,250,000	1,250,000
Nevada	1,250,000	1,250,000
New Hampshire	1,250,000	1,250,000
New Jersey	1,250,000	1,250,000
New York	1,250,000	1,250,000
North Carolina	1,250,000	1,250,000
Ohio	1,250,000	1,250,000
Oregon	1,250,000	1,250,000
Pennsylvania	1,250,000	1,250,000
Rhode Island	1,250,000	1,250,000
South Carolina	1,250,000	1,250,000
Texas	1,250,000	1,250,000
Vermont	1,250,000	1,250,000
Virginia	1,250,000	1,250,000
Washington	1,250,000	1,250,000
West Virginia	1,250,000	1,250,000
Wisconsin	1,250,000	1,250,000
Wyoming	1,250,000	1,250,000

It thus appears that where we have excluded slaves from the computation, the wealth of the counties is less than that of the counties which have slave labor. The counties which have slave labor, and which are consequently little if any wealthier than the free labor counties of the Northern States, lower the aggregate wealth of the mixed labor States to only about fifty per cent. more than that of the free labor States.

Six millions of population in the free labor States accumulated, according to the census of 1850, \$395 per capita—\$1,890,000,000, while six millions in the mixed labor States, aided by the labor of 1,000,000 of blacks, accumulated at the rate of \$457 per capita, or about \$2,742,000,000—that is, they have fifty per cent. more of wealth, which any dispassionate man, looking at the political economy would have anticipated as probable, and which every politician should have familiarly known as a matter of public record.

When we have been in this country (we must not, by-the-way, forget that it is all one country, and that all who inhabit it are our countrymen, and that the welfare of each and all portions is the aim of every patriot), a fair example of the mixed labor system, one half slave and one half free, negro slavery, this ratio will be found fully maintained, viz: that the addition of fifty per cent. to the laboring force, in the form of negro slaves, adds fifty per cent. to the wealth of the mixed labor States. This excess would be much greater but for the fact that the bulk of real estate, farming land, is, on account of greater sparseness of population, estimated at a very low figure in the mixed labor States, in comparison with its value in the free labor States, where the scarcity of land enhances its nominal value without increasing the real productive ability of the country.

The above is a very meagre exposition of the results of slave labor, but it is sufficient to admit full demonstration by reference to numerous other illustrations of the foregoing proposition in the States and counties where slave labor has been used. The whole country is a commentary on its truth.

The State of Kentucky exhibits these facts. The slave population of Kentucky was but 22.5 per cent. of the entire population of the State (or 29 per cent. of the white population), and yet its wealth is much inferior to that of States in which the slave population is larger, it exceeds, per capita, that of Ohio as \$396 to \$263, or more than fifty per cent. In a large portion of the State, however, there is not over three per cent. of slaves, and there is a similar condition to that of Ohio, and the poorer half of Kentucky counties were about on a par with the average of Ohio. But in the seven counties which have the largest population of slaves (45.6 per cent.), Woodford, Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Shelby, Clark, and Christian, the value of the farms, \$10,221,429, is \$626 per capita, while in the eighteen counties having the smallest population of slaves (3.2 per cent.), the value of the farms per capita is only \$90, which is very little better than the eight poorest counties of Ohio, in which the value of the farms was but \$76 per capita.

Throughout the mixed labor States, the burdens of government, education, &c., are chiefly supported by those counties which have a liberal supply of slave labor. In Kentucky, for example, the eighteen white labor counties (counties which had but 3.2 per cent. of slaves), don't pay enough taxes to meet their own expenses. On the contrary, they are a burden upon the mixed labor States to the amount (in 1850) of \$58,169 75 per annum. At the same time the seven leading mixed labor counties, having about the same aggregate of population, and but about six-tenths as many whites, pay into the State Treasury, above their own expenses, \$152,371 41 per annum.

There is nothing speculative or uncertain in the vast aggregates of wealth produced by slave labor. It is an inexhaustible fountain of wealth. The annual agricultural production of the mixed labor States forms a greater aggregate of wealth than the annual production of the whole white labor States, with twice the population of white laborers. It may, therefore, be justly affirmed that agriculture in the mixed labor States is far more productive to the citizens, in proportion to the number, than the agriculture of the free labor States. Without running a complete parallel, we may glance at the following leading products, which indicate, as to the relative position of the mixed labor States derived from agriculture, as to large returns, in proportion to their free population, as those of the free labor States, which had twice as many whites:

Product.	Mixed Labor States.	Free Labor States.
Wheat	1,250,000	1,250,000
Corn	1,250,000	1,250,000
Cotton	1,250,000	1,250,000
Livestock	1,250,000	1,250,000
Wool	1,250,000	1,250,000
Iron	1,250,000	1,250,000
Gold	1,250,000	1,250,000
Silver	1,250,000	1,250,000
Other	1,250,000	1,250,000

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This comparison could be rendered still more striking and satisfactory if time permitted the examination of all products, in which the mixed labor States excel, and other hand, the manufacturing and mining products, in which the free labor States excel, but far less than is commonly supposed.

There is no absurdity too palpable, no fallacy too obvious, to be held up, if supported by constant repetition through the press, the hustings, the pulpit, and the schoolhouse, and it is actually believed, at this time, by millions of their fellow-citizens in the Union, that a population shown by reliable records and observation to be the most prosperous and independent in the world, are immersed in poverty, destitute of enterprise and industry, and, therefore, needing to be rescued by the whole social system established by violence. Supporting that such a conclusion would place them in the same condition as free labor States (which are one-third poorer), when, in reality, it would place them, not in the condition of the free labor States, but in the condition of a large and increasing population of ignorant and ignorant slaves, from which the whites are compelled to escape, as from a stagnant and pestilential morass. This is well known in the free labor States, and they are not willing to support a system which would place their children in the same condition as the children of the slave States.

Whenever we destroy institutions which have been the source of the greatest prosperity that has ever been known, we must carry down with us a large and increasing population of ignorant and ignorant slaves, from which the whites are compelled to escape, as from a stagnant and pestilential morass. This is well known in the free labor States, and they are not willing to support a system which would place their children in the same condition as the children of the slave States.

Under the control of slavery, the presence of the negro is a disadvantage to the white race, and it is the only condition in which negroes have ever been generally educated. In the free labor States, religion has been, perhaps, hindered in its propagation by the vastness of their territory and sparseness of their population. Nevertheless, they are not behind any other people in the evidences of Christianity.

In Great Britain, we may suppose that with the accumulated wealth and church buildings of many centuries, the demands of the population as to church service would be fully supplied. But the population of the United States, it is stated that "in Great Britain the churches are adequate to the accommodation of fifty-seven per cent. of the population." (This is reasonable, as fully thirty per cent. of the population are prevented from attending church by extreme youth, age, disease, or necessary occupation, and church-goers select different hours for attendance.)

Taking this as a standard, how are the churches of the United States? The entire free population in 1850 was 6,469,695, fifty-seven per cent. of which number would require church accommodations for 3,689,544. Their actual church accommodations, as shown by the census, was 3,575,945, or less than 1,000,000. Simply because the people of the mixed labor States have provided as well for the black population as for the white. The entire white, free colored, and slave population was 9,664,918, fifty-seven per cent. of which number would require church accommodations for 5,509,000. The actual accommodation was 5,000,000, or less than 500,000 by an excess of 66,992—a remarkable fact, when we consider the sparseness of the population, compelling service to be rendered in private chapels.

Religion itself not being a matter of statistical calculation, we can offer merely the opinion that the piety of those who occupy these five and a half millions of seats is as fervent and sincere as can be witnessed anywhere on the continent. The number of honest witnesses will give any other opinion. It was in consequence of their earnest piety, and the humble toils of many thousands among their colored brethren at home, that so many of the latter have been released from their bondage, and are now, as a matter of personal observation and general notoriety, that laborers have been better paid, and more respected socially, and have had greater facilities for improving and advancing their condition, than under any other social circumstances whatever. The temporary conditions which occur in California, Texas, and other newly settled countries, where labor is dearer, are decidedly more beneficial to the laborer than the conditions in the older States.

nation would have been blighted to an extent of which James gives us an example, and instead of 45,000 professing Christians, religion would have declined among them, as it has among the blacks of the West Indies and New England, while from the ranks of these two millions of free negroes would have been supplied to our penitentiaries, according to the statistics of negro criminality in New York in 1850, an army of 10,223 convicts, or, according to the statistics of Baltimore (the headquarters of ferocious philanthropy), they would have furnished for our "halls, houses of correction and almshouses," one to every 16.7, or in two millions an army of 123,655. Such are the realities which are seen through the mists of party zeal as the "voluntaries of the West," toward which our ship of State should sail.

The assertion that slave labor is unfavorable to the spread of religion is another example of the kind of reasoning which is followed, like the unprofitable and unproductive, and other falsehoods of the same kind, because it is hard to believe that so many thousands of scribblers and politicians would concur in the vehement repetition of a baseless assertion, directly adverse to the public records, and to the positive knowledge of millions who are personally acquainted with the facts. The truth is, that negro slavery has, in the United States, never hindered the advance of civilization, and has been the means of elevating and of thoroughly Christianizing about twice as many of the heathen races as all the missionary enterprises of all Protestant Christianity combined.

The negro race must either pass through the apprenticeship of slavery under the white race, to attain civilization and religion, or they must in time utterly perish from a cruel and unrelenting warfare, the result of which would be the extermination of the race, or unconsciously working. The gardener who would snatch from a vine its supporting stalk, upon pretense of a desire to make it grow as a tree, could be acquitted of a crime as heinous as that of the slaveholder who would snatch from a vine its supporting stalk, upon pretense of a desire to make it grow as a tree.

By the apprenticeship of the negro race, they have been saved from that physical degradation which would have been their lot if they had been left to their own devices. They have been saved from that physical degradation which would have been their lot if they had been left to their own devices. They have been saved from that physical degradation which would have been their lot if they had been left to their own devices.

Under the control of slavery, the presence of the negro is a disadvantage to the white race, and it is the only condition in which negroes have ever been generally educated. In the free labor States, religion has been, perhaps, hindered in its propagation by the vastness of their territory and sparseness of their population. Nevertheless, they are not behind any other people in the evidences of Christianity.

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Religion itself not being a matter of statistical calculation, we can offer merely the opinion that the piety of those who occupy these five and a half millions of seats is as fervent and sincere as can be witnessed anywhere on the continent. The number of honest witnesses will give any other opinion. It was in consequence of their earnest piety, and the humble toils of many thousands among their colored brethren at home, that so many of the latter have been released from their bondage, and are now, as a matter of personal observation and general notoriety, that laborers have been better paid, and more respected socially, and have had greater facilities for improving and advancing their condition, than under any other social circumstances whatever. The temporary conditions which occur in California, Texas, and other newly settled countries, where labor is dearer, are decidedly more beneficial to the laborer than the conditions in the older States.

Under the delusive idea that African slavery was prejudicial to the welfare of the white race, the experiment of abolishing negro slavery was tried in the Northern States, and the result was a complete failure. The negro population in the Northern States is now, as a matter of personal observation and general notoriety, that laborers have been better paid, and more respected socially, and have had greater facilities for improving and advancing their condition, than under any other social circumstances whatever. The temporary conditions which occur in California, Texas, and other newly settled countries, where labor is dearer, are decidedly more beneficial to the laborer than the conditions in the older States.

the threshold of the subject), if the mixed labor system increases greatly the wealth, independence, and prosperity of the country, and thereby enriches the whole Union, favors education and religion, sustains the revenues of the Government, advances social elegance, refinement, and hospitality, diminishes the oppressive care and degradation of man, diminishes pauperism and crime, improves the condition, dignity, and respectability of the laboring classes, and gives to society that conservatism which belongs to all prosperous and refined communities—whether they would interfere with such a system would be a calamity to civilization, republicanism, religion and humanity. It would be a gigantic repetition of the folly which has desolated Haiti and Jamaica, and rendered those islands as worthless as the "voluntaries of the West," toward which our ship of State should sail.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

made by the blockading force off Wilmington, North Carolina, and the neighboring coast. Up to the 6th of November the list of vessels captured off Wilmington and the adjoining coast, since September 1st, includes one steamer, two barques, two brigades, one schooner, making a total of twenty vessels, of which six have been sent North as prizes. The others, with the exception of one which sprung leak and filled, were chased ashore and destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, December 8, 10 A. M. }  
Owing to the greatly diminished length and breadth of birth of camp fires, which were visible night before last, the impression is prevalent that the enemy had fallen back to a new position, some distance in the rear of their former line. The immense volumes of smoke seen last evening on the opposite side, above the hills overlooking Fredericksburg, seemed to extend far into a western and northwestern direction. The presumed retrograde movement, if made at all, was meant only to bring them under better shelter.

The apparent fact of the continued presence of the great body of the rebel army in front of the right grand division, can be but gratifying to Burn











